

2. *Resolved*, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by his Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. KEITT moved to amend the amendment by inserting the following:

Whereas, His Excellency the Provisional Governor has communicated to this House that notice has been sent to this State, by Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is in the following words, to wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

"SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."—*Approved February 1st, 1865.*

And, whereas, The people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, have in good faith, by the insertion of a clause in the Constitution of the State, acquiesced in the action of the United States Government, whereby slavery has been abolished in the State;

And, whereas, The proposed amendment is construed by the Executive Department of the Federal Government as not giving Congress the power to legislate in the States after their acquiescence in the abolition of slavery:

Be it resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina do agree to, adopt and ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, approved February 1, 1865.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent, by his Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. TRESCOT moved to lay the amendment and the amendment to the amendment on the table; and the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it was decided in the negative.

Yeas, 43; nays, 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker; and Messrs. D. Wyatt Aiken, Bachman, Ball, Barker, Benbow, Black, Clyburne, Coker, Culbreath, Dozier, DuPre, Farmer, Flowers, Hagood, Hayes, Hearst, Hutson, Jones, Landrum, Lewie, Martin, McKewn, W. E. Mikell, Read, J. P. Richardson, J. J. Ryan, Salley, Scott, Shaw, Sheridan, Sparkman, William Stokes, Talbert, Talley, Tew, Thomson, Todd, Trescott, William Wallace, Wannamaker, Warley, Youmans.

Those who voted in the negative are,
Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barton, Butler, Campbell, Cannon, Carlisle, Copeland, Covington, Dawkins, DePass, Duncan, Easley, Elkin, Elliott, Fair, Gaillard, Garlington, Gilbert, Goodwyn, Graham, Hagood, Hammett, Hanckel, Haskell, Hough, Keitt, Lee, Leitner, Lipsey, Melchers, Milligan, Milling, Moore, Mullins, Mulvaney, Norton, Perry, Petty, Pressley, Price, Rawlinson, F. D. Richardson, Russell, Sessions, Simonton, Springs, Stackhouse, B. Stokes, Suber, Walker, Walsh, Weatherly, Woodruff, Wright.

So the House refused to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. A. S. WALLACE asked, and obtained leave to record the vote he would have given, if present, on the preceding question; and Mr. A. S. Wallace being called, answered no.

The amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Keitt, was then ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "Whereas," and inserting the following:

The people of South Carolina have deliberately accepted the emancipation of their slaves as one of the results of the late war, and said slaves have been emancipated, and are now free.

And, whereas, They have further agreed that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever hereafter be re-established in this State, therefore, this General Assembly doth affirm and declare, that the emancipation of the slaves, and the perpetual prohibition of slavery in the State of South Carolina, are fixed, unalterable and inevitable acts:

And, whereas, This General Assembly, and the people of South Carolina, have understood and believe, but have not been officially informed thereof, that the Congress of the United States did, on the first day of February, A. D. 1865, by Joint Resolution, duly approved, propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.—*Approved February 1st, 1865.*

And, whereas, The people of South Carolina, and this General Assembly thereof, intend, whenever hereafter they shall have due notice of said proposed amendment, and shall be in a condition so to do, to ratify, acquiesce in, and confirm the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

And, whereas, By another result of the late war, this State is in military occupation, and the people thereof are, for the present, deprived of self-government, being in place thereof governed by a Military or Provisional Government, without acknowledgment of right or authority in them, as one of the United States, to do any act therein binding upon the United States, or any one of them, and thereby are not in a condition to ratify said amendment:

Therefore, this General Assembly doth hereby declare and affirm, that whenever, and as soon as the State of South Carolina shall be duly notified, and shall be acknowledged to be one of the United States, and restored to the rights guaranteed to each State, and capable to do such act, they will ratify, acquiesce in, and confirm the said amendment of the Constitution of the United States. And to do this, they hereby deliberately undertake, and for the faithful performance of this undertaking, they do hereby irrevocably pledge the faith and truth of the people of South Carolina, and this General Assembly thereof, before the world.

Mr. LEITNER moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Campbell on the table, and the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas, 68; nays, 35.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Messrs. D. Wyatt Aiken, Alston, Anderson, Bachman, Ball, Barton, Butler, Cannon, Carlisle, Clyburne, Coker, Culbreath, Dawkins, DePass, Dozier, Duncan, Easley, Elliott, Fair, Flowers, Gaillard, Garlington, Gilbert, Goodwyn, Graham, Hagood, Hammett, Hanckel, Hayes, Hough, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, Lee, Leitner, Lewie, Lipsey, Martin, Melchers, T. P. Mikell, Milling, Moore, Mullins, Mulvaney, Norton, Perry, Pressley, Price, Rawlinson, Read, Russell, Scott, Sessions, Simonton, Springs, B. Stokes, Talbert, Todd, Trescott, Walker, A. S. Wallace, Wm. Wallace, Walsh, Wannamaker, Warley, Weatherly, Woodruff, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are,
Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker; and Messrs. James R. Aiken, Barker, Benbow, Black, Campbell, Copeland, Covington, DuPre, Elkin, Farmer, Gavin, Haskell, Hearst, Hutson, McKewn, W. E. Mikell, Milligan, Petty, F. D. Richardson, J. P. Richardson, J. J. Ryan, T. P. Ryan, Salley, Shaw, Sheridan, Siegling, Sparkman, Stackhouse, Wm. Stokes, Suber, Talley, Tew, Thomson, Youmans.

So the amendment was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. A. S. WALLACE moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MULLINS moved to lay the motion on the table, and the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas, 56; nays, 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barton, Butler, Campbell, Cannon, Carlisle, Clyburne, Dawkins, DePass, Duncan, Easley, Elliott, Fair, Gaillard, Garlington, Gilbert, Goodwyn, Graham, Hammett, Hanckel, Hayes, Hough, Lee, Leitner, Lipsey, Melchers, T. P. Mikell, W. E. Mikell, Milligan, Milling, Moore, Mullins, Mulvaney, Norton, Perry, Petty, Pressley, Price, Rawlinson, J. P. Richardson, Russell, Scott, Sessions, Simonton, Springs, Stackhouse, B. Stokes, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wannamaker, Weatherly, Woodruff, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are,
Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker; and Messrs. James R. Aiken, D. Wyatt Aiken, Bachman, Ball, Barker, Benbow, Black, Coker, Copeland, Covington, Culbreath, Dozier, DuPre, Elkin, Farmer, Flowers, Gavin, Hagood, Hearst, Hutson, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, Martin, McKewn, Read, F. D. Richardson, J. J. Ryan, T. P. Ryan, Salley, Shaw, Sheridan, Siegling, Sparkman, Wm. Stokes, Suber, Talbert, Talley, Tew, Todd, Trescott, A. S. Wallace, Wm. Wallace, Warley, Youmans.

So the motion was ordered to be laid on the table.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Mullins was then agreed to, and the question being put, will the House concur in the resolutions as amended? it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas, 74; nays, 24.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Barton, Black, Campbell, Cannon, Carlisle, Coker, Copeland, Covington, Culbreath, Dawkins, DePass, DuPre, Duncan, Easley, Elkin, Elliott, Fair, Farmer, Flowers, Gaillard, Garlington, Gibeort, Goodwyn, Graham, Hagood, Hammett, Hanckel, Haskell, Hayes, Hough, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, Lee, Leitner, Lewie, Lipsey, Melchers, T. P. Mikell, Milligan, Milling, Moore, Mullins, Mulvaney, Norton, Perry, Price, Rawlinson, J. P. Richardson, Russell, J. J. Ryan, Salley, Sessions, Shaw, Siegling, Simonton, Springs, Stackhouse, Suber, Talley, Tew, Thomson, Trescott, Walker, A. S. Wallace, Walsh, Warley, Weatherly, Woodruff, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are,
Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker; and Messrs. James R. Aiken, D. Wyatt Aiken, Bachman, Ball, Benbow, Butler, Clyburne, Dozier, Hearst, Hutson, Martin, McKewn, W. E. Mikell, Pressley, Read, F. D. Richardson, T. P. Ryan, Scott, Sheridan, Sparkman, B. Stokes, Wm. Stokes, Talbert, Todd, Wm. Wallace, Wannamaker, Youmans.

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. BARKER introduced the following resolutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Military:

Whereas, Delays may occur in the organization of Volunteer Police Companies, under the recent Proclamation of Governor Perry, and until said companies shall be ready for service, some force is needed for immediate protection of the people:

Be it Resolved, by this General Assembly, That the militia organization of this State, as it existed on the first day of February last, is recognized as still prevailing, until re-organized, and as liable for duty, under the following regulations:

Resolved, That the senior officers of Militia Regiments are hereby empowered and required to perfect the organization of their commands forthwith, by appointment of officers and enrollment of men in the different Beat Companies, and so far as permitted by the military authorities of the United States, are hereby charged with the police and patrol duty of the country: *Provided*, That said regimental and company officers of the militia shall not interfere with the action of the people in organizing volunteer companies for police purposes in each District, but shall stimulate such action by enforcing the Militia and Patrol Laws within their territorial jurisdictions, until said volunteer force shall be ready for service.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Provisional Governor be requested to procure for the militia companies such arms and ammunition as may be needed for immediate use, and until a sufficient volunteer police force shall have been organized and armed in each District.

Mr. BLACK introduced the following resolutions; which were agreed to:
Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to consider the propriety of closing such old debts of long standing reported in the Annual Statement of the Comptroller-General, of the debtors and creditors of the State, as in their opinion, after due investigation, cannot be collected.

Resolved, That the said Committee be authorized to report what balances of former appropriations remaining undrawn on the 1st October last, should be retired.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchments, to ascertain and report as to the propriety at this time of reducing the salaries and fees of all State and District officers, as now established by law, and also of the propriety of reducing all other annual expenditures by the State, in accordance with the reduced means of the State.

Mr. KEITT introduced the following resolution; which was agreed to:
Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire and report upon the expediency and propriety of imposing a tax upon all monies which may be collected within this State, by any process of law, issuing from any Court whatever, either of this State or the United States.

Mr. J. R. AIKEN introduced the following resolutions; which were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars, if so much be necessary, be appropriated for the immediate transportation to Columbia of the Records of the several State Departments, now deposited in the Court House at Chester, said Records being important and necessary in the transaction of the business of their respective offices, and for reference upon calls made by the General Assembly for information during its approaching regular session.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to superintend the transportation of the Records referred to, or to employ an Agent under his direction for that purpose; the necessary expenses of the Secretary of State, or said Agent, to be paid out of the appropriation above mentioned.

Resolved, That the Bank of the State be requested to advance the aforesaid appropriation of three hundred dollars upon the drafts of the Secretary of State, who shall account to the Legislature for his expenditures under these resolutions.

Resolution for the payment of three-fourths of the salaries of the Clerks of the Senate and House, for this called session, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. SIMONTON gave notice that he will, on some day subsequent, ask leave to introduce

A Bill to incorporate the South Carolina Land and Immigration Company.

Mr. BARKER gave notice that, to-morrow, or on some subsequent day, he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend the charter of the Charleston Gas-light Company.

Mr. MULLINS introduced the following resolutions; which were agreed to:

Resolved, That the Commanding General be respectfully requested to permit the old College Chapel to be prepared for the meeting of this House at the regular session.

Resolved, That if such permission be granted, the Keeper of the State House, under the direction of the Clerk of this House, do make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. GILBERT introduced the following resolution; which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That Hon. W. H. Trescott, Agent of the State of South Caro-

Losses in Some of Grant's Battles.

The New York *Express*, in an article headed "Materials for History," gives some results of recent investigations at the War Department, showing, with more accuracy than the public have yet had, the numbers of killed, wounded and missing in the battles of the Union. The department is yet making careful inquiries, to put on record a correct statement of our losses in all the battles. The following is a list of casualties in the campaign of the army of the Potomac from May 5, 1864, to November 1, of the same year—a little less than six months:

In the battle of the Wilderness—May 5 to 12—239 officers and 3,019 men were killed; 1,012 officers and 18,261 men wounded; and 177 officers and 6,667 men missing—making an aggregate of 24,410.

In the battle of Spotsylvania—May 12 to 21—114 officers and 2,032 men were killed; 288 officers and 7,697 men were wounded; and 31 officers and 248 men were missing—aggregate, 18,381.

In the battle of North Anna—May 21 to 31—12 officers and 132 men were killed; 67 officers and 1,063 men were wounded; and 3 officers and 324 men were missing—aggregate, 1,667.

In the battle of Cold Harbor—June 1 to 10—144 officers and 1,561 men were killed; 421 officers and 1,661 men were wounded; and 51 officers and 2,356 men were missing—aggregate, 13,153.

In the battle of Petersburg—June 10 to 20—85 officers and 1,113 men were killed; 361 officers and 619 men were wounded and missing—aggregate, 9,655.

Battle of Petersburg—June 20 to 30—28 officers and 576 men were killed; 120 officers and 2,347 men were wounded; and 118 officers and 2,100 men were missing—aggregate, 5,316.

Battle of Petersburg—July 30—47 officers and 273 men were killed; 124 officers and 1,555 men were wounded; and 91 officers and 1,819 men were missing—aggregate, 4,008.

In the battle of the Trenches—August 1 to 18—10 officers and 128 men were killed; 58 officers and 726 men were wounded; and 7 officers and 45 men were missing—aggregate, 868.

In the battle of Weldon Railroad—August 18 to 21—21 officers and 191 men were killed; 100 officers and 1,055 men were wounded; and 104 officers and 3,072 men were missing—aggregate, 5,543.

In the battle of Reams' Station—August 25—21 officers and 93 men were killed; 62 officers and 484 men were wounded; and 95 officers and 1,648 men were missing—aggregate, 2,432.

In the battle of Peeble's Farm—September 10 to October 1—12 officers and 129 men were killed; 50 officers and 738 men were wounded; and 56 officers and 1,700 men were missing—aggregate, 2,635.

In the battle of the Trenches—August 18 to 30—13 officers and 274 men were killed; 91 officers and 1,214 men were wounded; and 4 officers and 814 men were missing—aggregate, 2,417.

In the battle of Boydton Plank Road—October 27 to 28—16 officers and 140 men were killed; 65 officers and 981 men were wounded; and 8 officers and 691 men were missing—aggregate, 1,902.

The totals are 796 officers and 9,796 men killed; 2,795 officers and 61,161 men wounded; and 775 officers and 23,683 men missing. Total aggregate, 88,387.

All this in one campaign of six months! The loss in killed and wounded in this campaign—over 63,000—is supposed to be equal to about one-third of the total force under Gen. Grant's command when it left Culpeper, and after reinforcements had been sent to it.

The Radical Clerk of the late National House of Representatives, who has announced his determination not to regard the names of the representatives from the Southern States, has not delighted the Republican party as much as he had anticipated doing.

The leading and most influential organ of the Republicans, the New York *Times*, far from encouraging McPherson in his proposed violation of the law, tells him in very round terms that it is his duty to record the names of the Southern delegates, and that he will most grossly pervert the plain duties of his office if he fails to do so.

Indeed, McPherson having failed to win the plaudits of the more respectable portion of the Northern press, must content himself with the approbation of such Jacobin handbills as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. [Richmond Times.